



Saint Louis Metropolitan Police Department

National Justice Database Digital Report

We do **science**
to promote **justice.**



**CENTER FOR
POLICING EQUITY**

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Agenda

- Background & Context
- Presentation of Key Findings
- What's Next
- Panel Q&A





Center for Policing Equity

CPE:

- Conducts work powered by science
- Produces analyses identifying and reducing causes of racial disparities in public safety and advocates for large-scale and meaningful change
- Uses data to build a more fair and just system
- Partners with law enforcement and communities
- Aims to bridge the divide of communication, intergenerational mistrust, and pain

Our Partnership with St. Louis Metropolitan PD (SLMPD)

What We've Accomplished Together

- Began working together on **September 5, 2017**.
- Partnered to examine policing practices and behavior from 2012 to 2019 as part of the National Justice Database* (NJD)
- CPE analyzed data provided by the St. Louis Metropolitan PD that examined incidences of **Pedestrian Stops, Vehicle Stops, and Use of Force** in order to:
 - **Examine whether some racial groups in St. Louis Metropolitan experience more frequent or burdensome police contact than other groups**
 - **Identify any racial disparities in police interactions with the community**
 - **Provide areas for further investigation that SLMPD can use to address any identified disparities**

* The National Justice Database (NJD) is the nation's first database tracking national statistics on police behavior, standardizing data collection practices, and spurring data-driven reforms in participating departments.

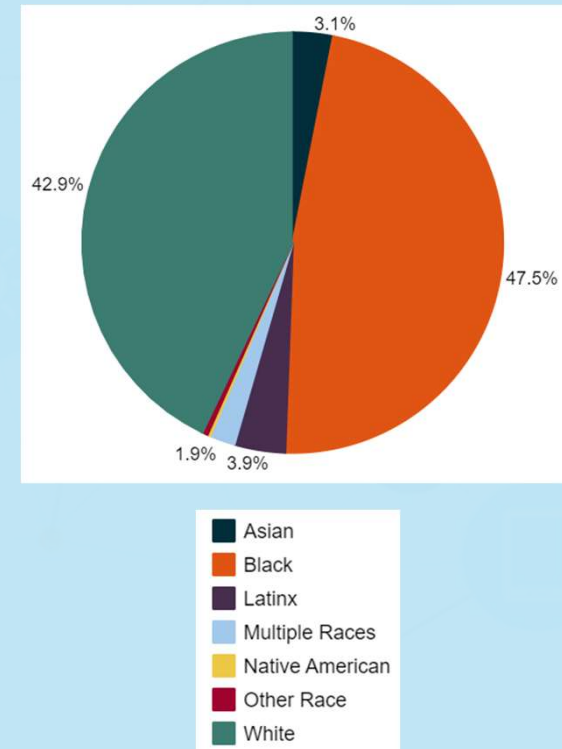
Context & Overview

The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department:

- Serves a community of just over 300,000 people.
- Employs over 1300 sworn police officers
- Commits to fair and equitable policing

The results of the study show racial disparities in St. Louis Metropolitan Department interactions with community members in Pedestrian Stops, Vehicle Stops and Use of Force during the study period.

St. Louis Metropolitan Demographics



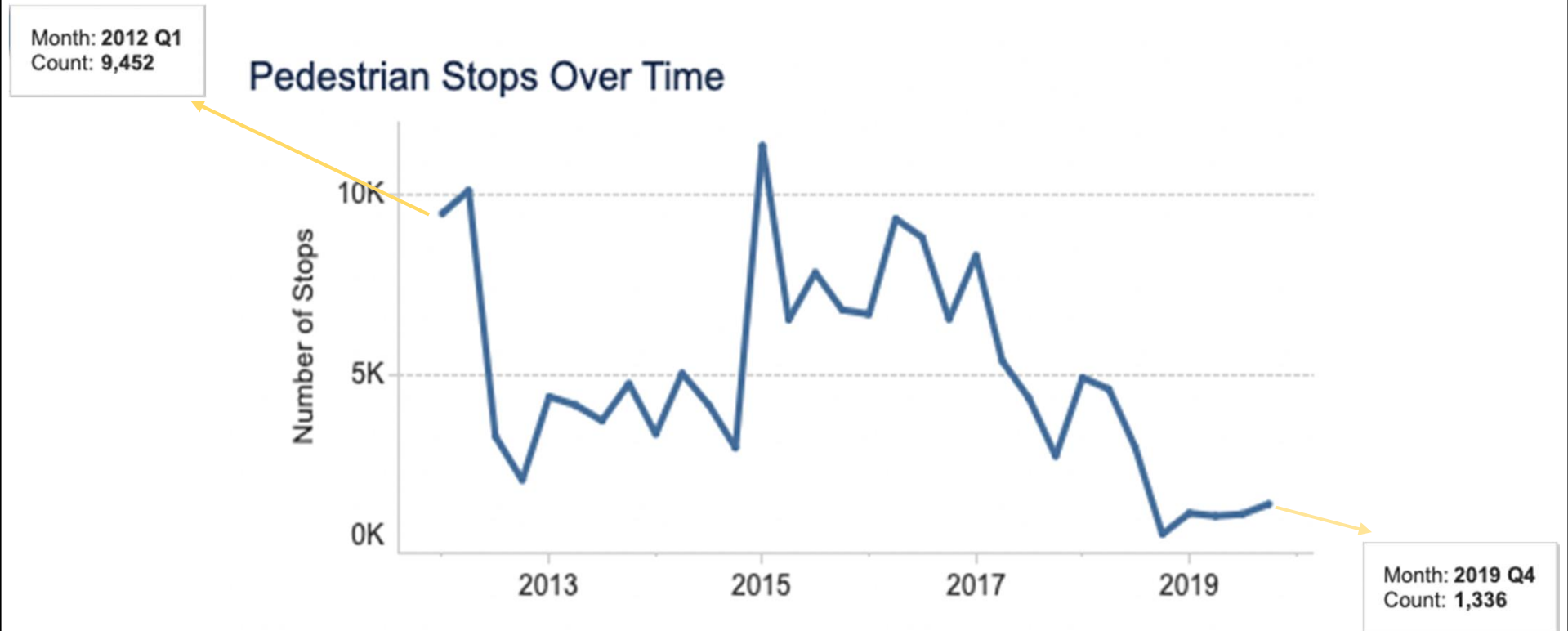
**Key Findings from
the Report**

Pedestrian Stops
Vehicle Stops
Use of Force



Pedestrian Stops

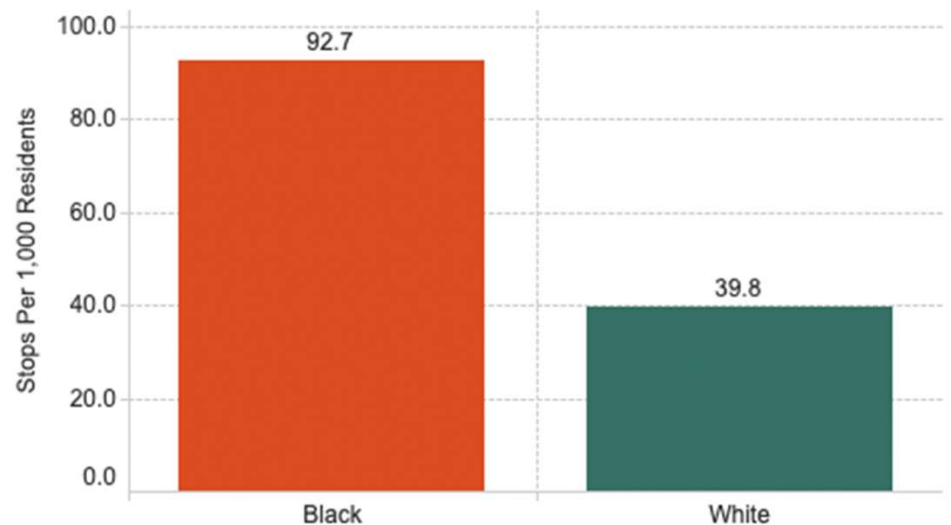
Between 2012 and 2019, the total number of pedestrian stops decreased by 82%



Black pedestrians were more than twice as likely to be stopped compared to White pedestrians. Neighborhood characteristics played a significant role in shaping racial disparities in pedestrian stops.

- Black pedestrians were stopped **2.3 times** as often as White pedestrians per year on average, **taking into account the population size of each group.**
- Neighborhoods with **average crime and poverty rates**, Black and White pedestrians were stopped at the same rate. In **neighborhoods with less poverty**, Black pedestrians were more likely than White pedestrians to be stopped.

Pedestrian Stops Per 1,000 Residents by Race

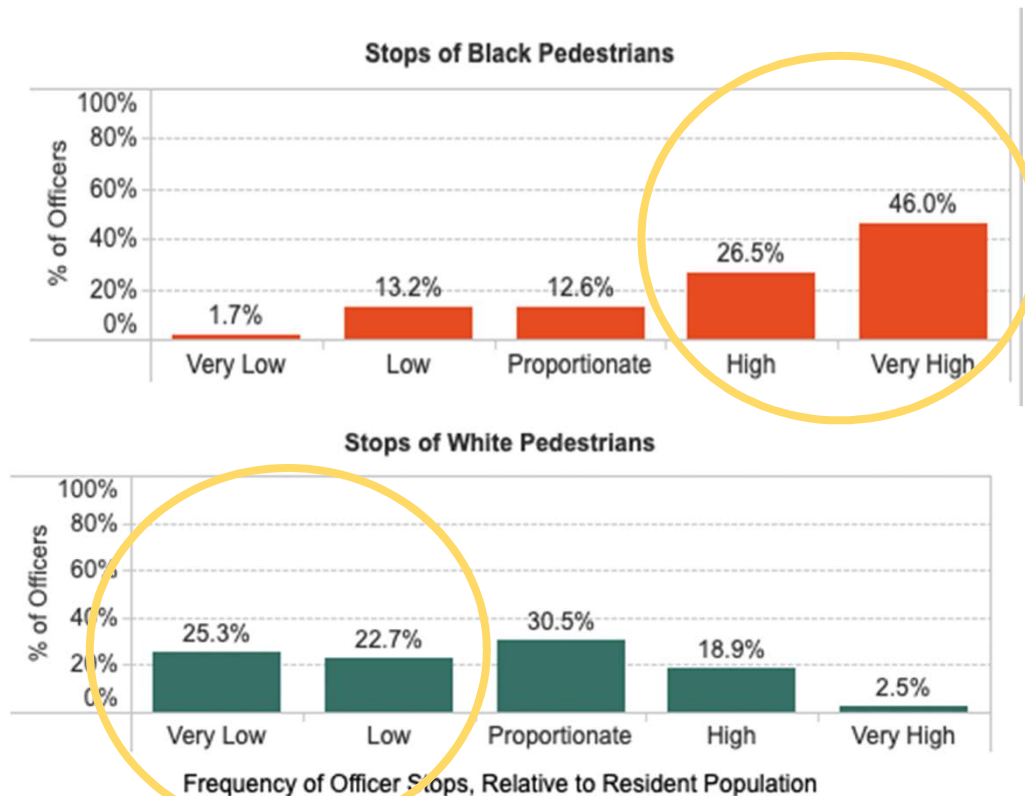


The majority of SLMPD officers stopped Black pedestrians at rates higher than their share of the population

This analysis examines **individual officer behavior** and the role it plays in shaping disparities in pedestrian stops.

“**Very low**” scores mean that officers made stops of a racial group much less frequently than the population size of residents of the same racial group in those officers’ patrol areas.

“**Very high**” scores indicate officers made stops much more frequently than the population size of residents would predict.

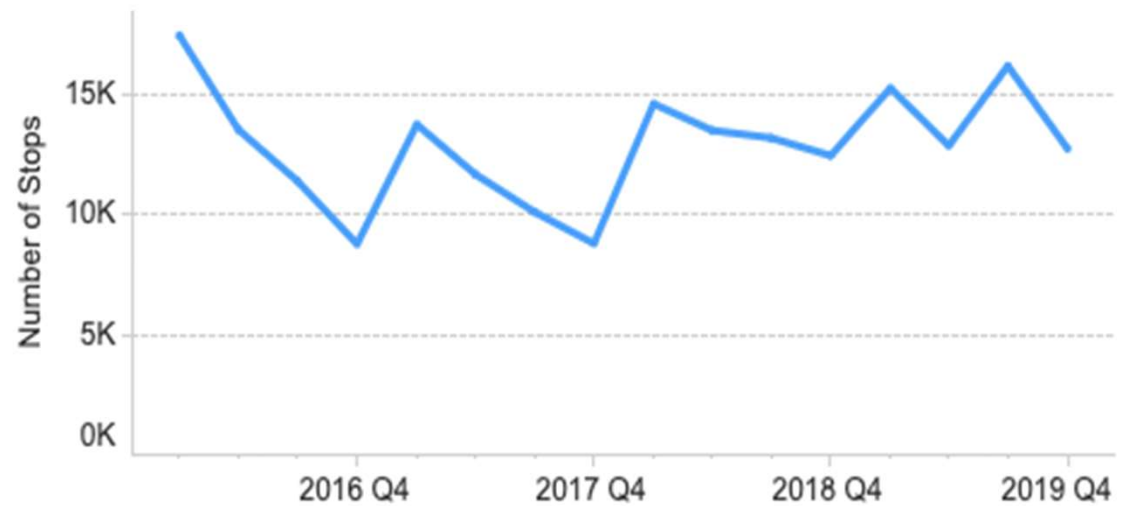




Between 2016 and 2019, the total number of vehicle stops increased by 11.6%

Vehicle stops increased from an **average of 12,720** in 2016 to an **average of 14,192** in 2019

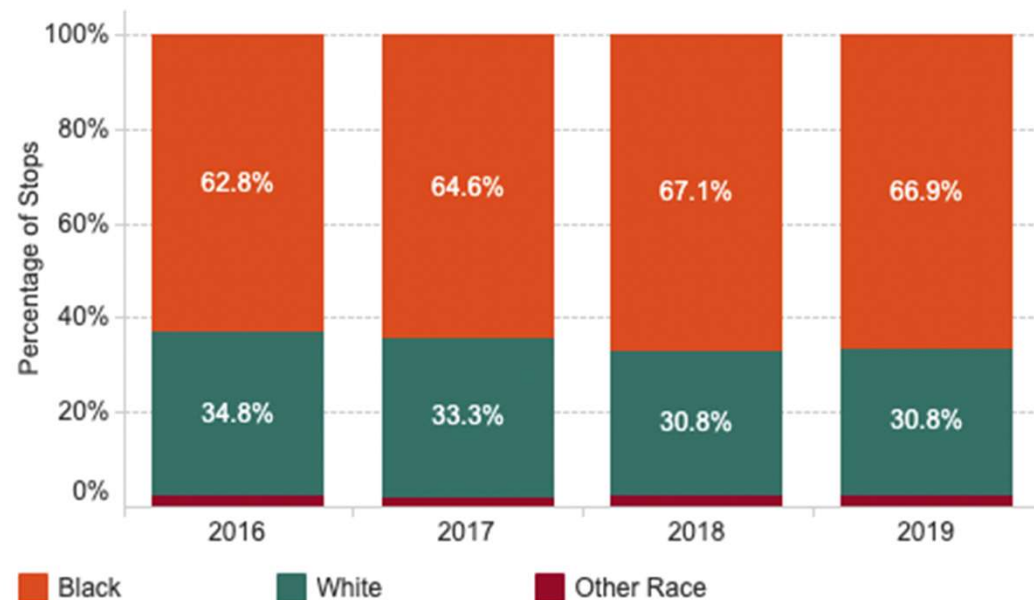
Vehicle Stops Over Time



Black drivers are stopped at a much higher rate than their share of the population

- Black people, who make up **47.5% of the population of the City of St. Louis**, made up **65.4% of all drivers stopped** in the report period.
- White people, who make up **42.9% of the population of the City of St. Louis**, made up **32.3% of all drivers stopped** in the report period.

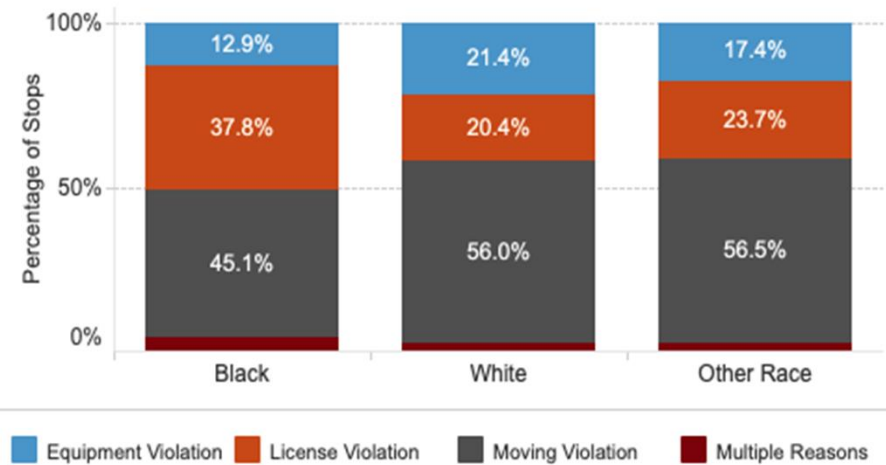
Total Vehicle Stops by Race



Black drivers were more likely to be stopped for license violation than White drivers

Contacts based on License Violation appear to be associated with vehicle stops of Black drivers more than White drivers, and account for 37.8% of vehicle stops of Black drivers.

Vehicle Stop Reasons by Race

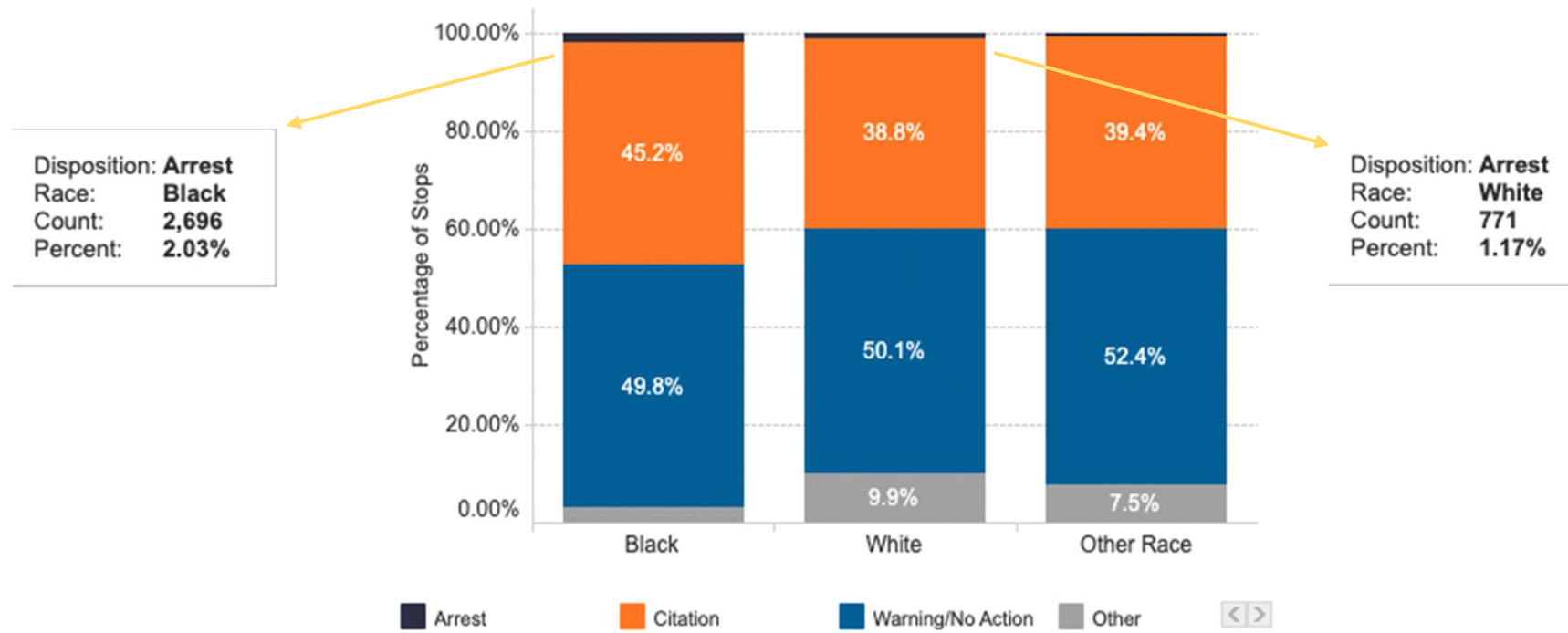


WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

Black drivers who were stopped were more likely to be arrested than stopped White drivers

Vehicle Stop Outcomes by Race





2012-2019

Use of Force

Between 2012 and 2019, the total number of use of force incidents decreased by over 18%

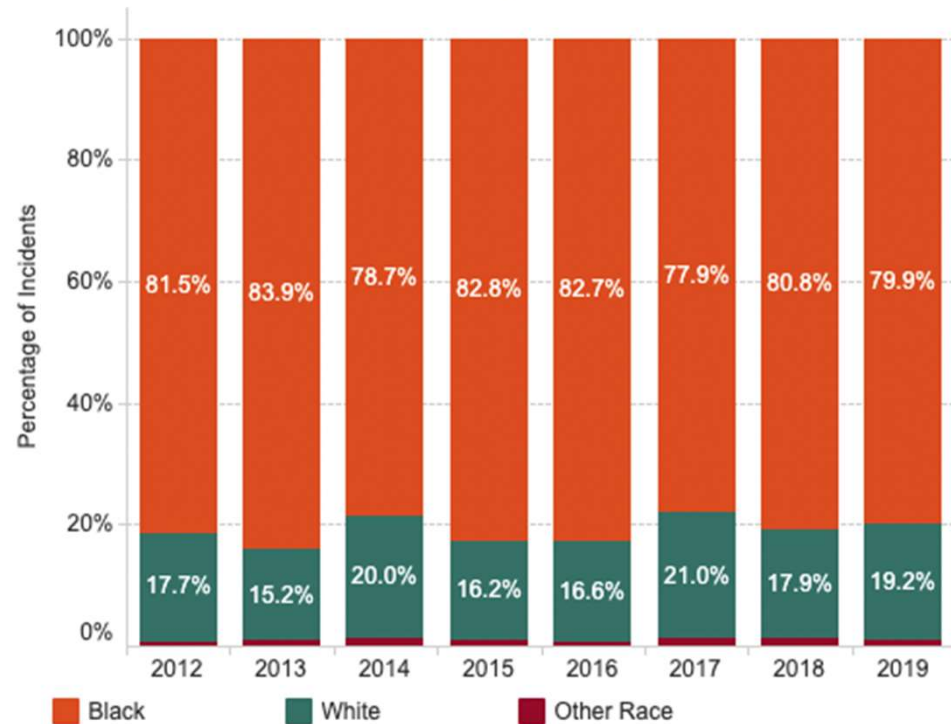
Use of Force Incidents Over Time



There are significant disparities in the use of force across racial groups

- Black people, who make up about **47% of the population**, made up over **81% of all people subjected to force** between 2012 and 2019.
- White people, who make up **42.9% of the population** of the City of St. Louis, made up **17.8% of all people who were subjected to force** in the report period.

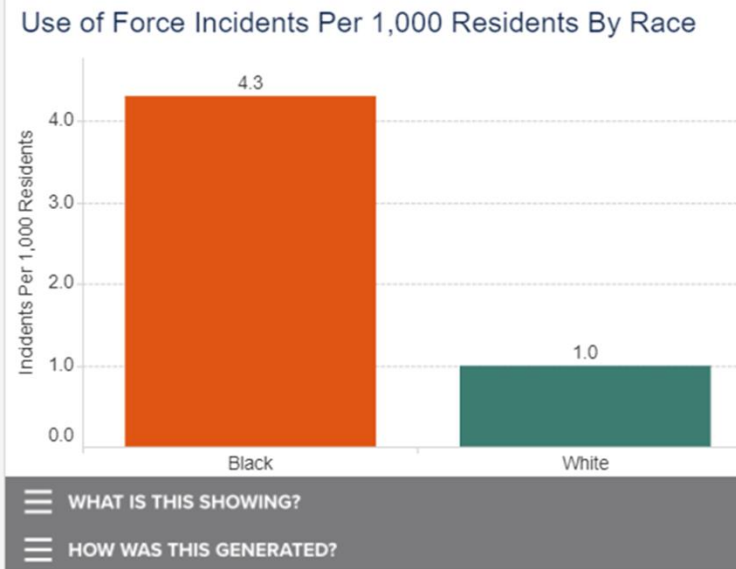
Total Use of Force Incidents by Race



Black people were subjected to force more than 4 times as often as White people

Disparities in Use of Force

Black people were subjected to force 4.3 times as often as White people per year on average, taking into account the population size of each group.



After accounting for the influence of crime, poverty, and demographics on the observed disparities, Black individuals were still subject to force 3.3 times as often as White individuals

Testing Common Explanations for the Frequency of Use of Force Incidents

After accounting for crime and demographics
Black individuals were subject to force **3.3x** as often
 as **White** individuals

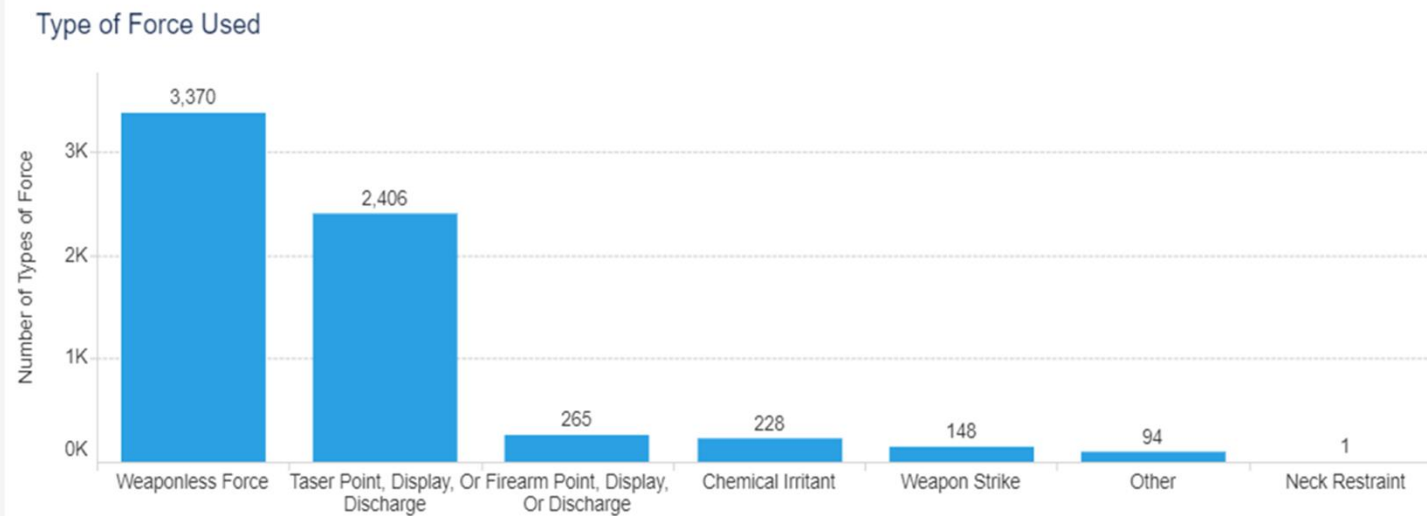
	Individual Race Only	Racial Disparity Accounting for Neighborhood Crime Rates and Demographics
Intercept	0.01* (0.01, 0.02)	0.01* (0.01, 0.01)
Subject Race: Black	3.13* (2.36, 4.14)	3.34* (2.50, 4.34)
Tract Crime Count		1.65* (1.36, 2.05)
Tract Percent Black		1.29* (1.05, 1.56)

☰ WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

☰ HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

After accounting for crime rates and neighborhood demographics, Black people were subjected to force 3.3 times as often per resident as were White people.

**Weaponless Force; Taser Point, Display, or Discharge;
and Firearm Point, Display, or Discharge were the most common types of force used**



The three most common types of force used were Weaponless Force; Taser Point, Display, or Discharge; and Firearm Point, Display, or Discharge.

WHAT IS THIS SHOWING?

HOW WAS THIS GENERATED?

https://www.policingequity.org/digital-report

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How to Use Your Digital Report

A photograph showing three Black women sitting at a wooden conference table in a meeting. The woman on the left is looking towards the right, while the other two are looking down at documents or laptops on the table. The setting appears to be a professional office or meeting room with a modern aesthetic.

https://www.policingequity.org/digital-report/about-your-digital-report

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About Your Digital Report



https://www.policingequity.org/digital-report/taking-action-after-receiving-your-digital-report

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Taking Action After Receiving Your Digital Report



https://www.policingequity.org/digital-report/taking-action-after-receiving-your-digital-report/pathway-from-data-to-action-a-guide-to-cpe-policy-recommendations

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Pathway from Data to Action: A Guide to CPE Policy Recommendations



**St. Louis
Metropolitan PD
National Justice
Database
Digital Report**

SCAN ME



Read the full report:

<https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/mayor/initiatives/national-justice-database-study.cfm>



Moving Forward

Where do we go from here...

- **Inform** the community of the findings from CPE's analysis to promote transparency between SLMPD and St. Louisans
- **Enhance** community awareness of--and meaningful access to--the work CPE is doing with law enforcement and other stakeholders in their respective communities
- **Assist** communities in leveraging data and their lived experiences to demand the equitable systems they deserve, as well as the changes needed now



Moving Forward

Where do we go from here...

Begin a deeper partnership to **reimagine public safety in two innovation sites: Distinct 1 and District 5**

Priorities are:

1. Ensuring officers are focused on activities related to public safety
2. Eliminating disparities in car and pedestrian stops
3. Ensuring that officers are able to engage residents and build relationships
4. Building capacity and relationships between other city agencies who should play a more active role in reducing disparities and overburdensome policing
5. Identifying other stakeholders not controlled by the city who should play a more active role in public safety

Panel Q&A



Dr. Hans Menos
VP, Law Enforcement
Initiatives
Center for Policing
Equity (CPE)



Mayor Tishaura Jones
City of St. Louis



Dr. Daniel Isom
Interim Director, Dept
of Public Safety
City of St. Louis



Jessica Meyers
Project Director
Violence Prevention
Commission

VPC Survey & Upcoming Events



